

18 May 1955

LEGISLATIVE BILL NO.

HR 6277

NOTICE OF PENDING LEGISLATION

SECTION I

GENERAL

TO : **Director of Logistics**

FROM: LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL
OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

THE ATTACHED BILL, WHICH HAS BEEN INTRODUCED INTO CONGRESS, IS:

☐ SENT TO YOU FOR INFORMATION ONLY.

☐ A BILL ON WHICH FAVORABLE CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ☐ IS ☐ IS NOT PREDICTED.

☒ SENT FOR YOUR COMMENT AS TO WHETHER IT IS OF INTEREST TO CIA ACTIVITIES, AND WHETHER FURTHER ACTION BY THIS OFFICE IS NECESSARY OR DESIRED.

IT IS REQUESTED THAT COMMENTS CONCERNING THIS LEGISLATION BE FORWARDED, THROUGH APPROPRIATE CHANNELS, TO THIS OFFICE, BY

SECTION II

COMMENTS (From Original Addressee)

TO : LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL
OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

FROM:
DIRECTOR OF LOGISTICS

Are civilian employees similarly covered.

This Bill (HR 6277) applies specifically to the military and will affect military personnel detailed to CIA but will not apply to civilians who have similar coverage under the provisions of the following statutes:

a. P. L. 110 which authorizes 90 days storage in conjunction with a PCS outside the United States, its Territories and possessions, and which further authorizes permanent storage of household goods for those individuals assigned to emergency areas.

b. P. L. 600 as implemented by Executive Order 9805 (amended) which authorizes 60 days storage of household goods in connection with a PCS within the United States, its Territories and possessions.

It should be noted, however, that an inequity appears to exist in P.L. 110 in that permanent storage of household goods is authorized only for those individuals assigned to an emergency area. It is, therefore, necessary for personnel assigned to non-emergency areas, as for example, to pay storage charges on their household goods as it is virtually impossible to rent unfurnished houses or apartments in that country. Consequently, the individual has no reason to have his household goods shipped to stations in this category. This Office has previously recognized the apparent inequity in P.L. 110, mentioned above, and par. 3.b. of enclosure 1 to a letter dated 7 January 1955 from the Director of Logistics to the Legislative Counsel, subject, "Proposed Legislation" recommended an amendment to the Public Law. The recommended amendment would authorize permanent storage for household goods belonging to personnel assigned anywhere in the world, when authorized by proper authority as being in the best interest of the government.

DATE OF COMMENTS

26 May 1955

SIGNATURE AND TITLE

Approved For Release 2002/01/10 : CIA-RDP59-0

SION

UNCLASSIFIED

Approved For Release 2002/01/10 : CIA-RDP59-00224A000200470001-2

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

INSTRUCTIONS: Officer designations should be used in the "TO" column. Under each comment a line should be drawn across sheet and each comment numbered to correspond with the number in the "TO" column. Each officer should initial (check mark insufficient) before further routing. This Routing and Record Sheet should be returned to Registry.

FROM:

Director of Logistics

TELEPHONE

NO.

DATE

27 May 1955

TO

ROOM
NO.

DATE

REC'D

FWD'D

OFFICER'S
INITIALS

TELEPHONE

COMMENTS

1. Deputy
Director
(Support)
2. Legislative
Counsel

222
East

6/7/55

[REDACTED]

Note recommendation
for storage of personal
cards on wide - wide

STATINTL

Approved For Release 2002/01/10 : CIA-RDP59-00224A000200470001-2

FORM 51-10
1 MAY 54PREVIOUS EDITIONS
MAY BE USED

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

UNCLASSIFIED

(40)

NOTICE OF PENDING LEGISLATION		DATE
		LEGISLATIVE BILL NO. H. R. 6277
SECTION I GENERAL		
TO :		FROM: LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL
THE ATTACHED BILL, WHICH HAS BEEN INTRODUCED INTO CONGRESS, IS:		
<input type="checkbox"/> SENT TO YOU FOR INFORMATION ONLY.		
<input type="checkbox"/> A BILL ON WHICH FAVORABLE CONGRESSIONAL ACTION <input type="checkbox"/> IS <input type="checkbox"/> IS NOT PREDICTED.		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SENT FOR YOUR COMMENT AS TO WHETHER IT IS OF INTEREST TO CIA ACTIVITIES, AND WHETHER FURTHER ACTION BY THIS OFFICE IS NECESSARY OR DESIRED.		
IT IS REQUESTED THAT COMMENTS CONCERNING THIS LEGISLATION BE FORWARDED, THROUGH APPROPRIATE CHANNELS, TO THIS OFFICE, BY _____		
SECTION II COMMENTS (From Original Addressee)		
TO : LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL		FROM:
16 May 1955		84/1
Mr. Vinson of Georgia		
To amend subsection 303 (c) of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 relating to transportation and storage of household goods of military personnel on permanent change of station.		
Distribution:		
1- [REDACTED]	18 May '55	
1- Dir of Logistics	H Kpt 966 Dist.	
1- BPS- [REDACTED]	26 July '55	
2- [REDACTED]	passed House 5 July '55	
	Senate Kpt 1081	
	2 Sept '55 passed Senate 25 July '55	
	PL 245	
	emp lagged similarly	
Note: Are civilian emp lagged similarly covered.		
DATE OF COMMENTS	SIGNATURE AND TITLE	EXTENSION

84TH CONGRESS <i>1st Session</i>	}	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	}	REPORT No. 966
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AMENDING SUBSECTION 303 (c) OF THE CAREER COMPENSATION ACT OF 1949 CONCERNING TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS

JUNE 28, 1955.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. KILDAY, from the Committee on Armed Services, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 6277]

The Committee on Armed Services, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6277) to amend subsection 303 (c) of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 relating to transportation and storage of household goods of military personnel on permanent change of station, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

The proposed legislation amends section 303 (c) of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 to permit upon permanent change of station, the nontemporary storage of baggage and household effects in Government facilities, or in commercial facilities when commercial storage is considered to be more economical to the Government. Under the Joint Travel Regulations, promulgated by the Secretaries of the three military services in implementation of section 303 (c) of the Career Compensation Act, temporary storage of household goods may be authorized at Government expense in either Government or commercial facilities whenever necessary in connection with a permanent change of station, because of conditions beyond the control of the member. Temporary storage does not normally exceed a period of 6 months. Nontemporary storage, which is limited to Government facilities, is authorized by the military departments on a space-available basis.

Enactment of proposed legislation would be economically advantageous to the Government. When an individual is transferred to an overseas station there may arise the requirement that his furniture be placed in storage. If he is transferred from a point remote from the location of a Government storage facility it would normally be more

economical to pay commercial storage charges than to pay the transportation costs on the household goods to such remote Government storage facility. In frequent cases the Government storage point is located in a direction opposite from the new duty station upon return from overseas. For example: On a transfer from Washington, D. C., to an overseas station the nearest available Government storage depot is normally Richmond, Va. However, when space in that depot is not available for household goods, Memphis, Tenn., may be the nearest point. Upon return to the United States, the owner might be assigned to New York, Boston, Mass., or to some other northeastern point. Consequently, the household goods would be backhauled toward or past the station from which originally forwarded. If, in such a case, commercial nontemporary storage is authorized, transportation costs other than from the old duty station to the assigned station upon return to the United States would be avoided. In other cases, it is to the Government's advantage to use Government storage facilities. Government nontemporary storage of household goods requires complete packing and crating in order to withstand transportation to the Government storage depot and to facilitate proper storage and full use of cubic storage space at the storing depot. The minimum packing and crating required for local or nearby commercial storage will save packing, crating, and transportation costs. The transportation officer, after evaluating all factors, including the cost of packing and crating involved when storage is in Government facilities, would use whichever facility (Government or commercial) is considered most economical and advantageous to the Government.

Frequently weight allowances to overseas areas are restricted. For example, during the Korean emergency the weight allowance to Japan was limited to 2,000 pounds, or 25 percent of a member's weight allowance, whichever is greater. At that period a second lieutenant whose weight allowance was 6,000 pounds could ship only 2,000 pounds to Japan and was required to store the remaining pounds in the United States. By separating storage entitlements from transportation rights, and authorizing such storage in commercial facilities, the 4,000 pounds could have been stored in a warehouse at point of origin. This would have eliminated packing, crating, and transporting the 4,000 pounds to a Government facility whenever such action would have resulted in a savings to the Government. Shipment to Japan of the full weight allowances authorized by the joint travel regulations is now permitted but similar restrictions are imposed in other areas from time to time.

While it is difficult to forecast with accuracy the savings that would result from enactment of this proposal, it is known that unit expenditures would decrease. The cost per hundred pounds for packing, crating, transportation, and storing household goods during fiscal year 1955 is estimated as follows: Government facilities, \$16.35; commercial facilities, \$13.34.

It is estimated that the savings for the Armed Forces could have amounted to approximately \$10 million had the authority been in effect during fiscal 1955.

The Department of Defense recommends enactment of the proposed legislation and the Bureau of the Budget interposes no objection, as indicated by the following attached letter.

MAY 11, 1955.

Hon. SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: There is forwarded herewith a draft of legislation to amend subsection 303 (c) of the Career Compensation Act of 1949, relating to transportation and storage of household goods of military personnel on permanent change of station.

This proposal is a part of the Department of Defense legislative program for 1955, and the Bureau of the Budget has advised that there would be no objection to its transmittal to the Congress for consideration. The Department of the Army has been designated as the representative of the Department of Defense for this legislation. It is recommended that this proposal be enacted by the Congress.

PURPOSE OF THE LEGISLATION

This proposal would amend section 303 (c) of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 to provide that members of the uniformed services may be authorized, in connection with a change in station, nontemporary storage of baggage and household effects in Government facilities, or in commercial facilities whenever such storage is considered to be more economical to the Government. However, the proposal does impose two limitations; namely, that the weight stored plus the weight transported in connection with the change of station may not exceed the maximum weight limitation fixed by regulations, and also that such storage shall not be authorized for a period longer than 1 year following separation from the service, except that the respective Secretaries may authorize continuation in cases where a member is confined to a hospital or undergoing medical treatment on the date of separation.

Principally, nontemporary storage of baggage and household goods is necessary to store such goods of military personnel who are moved overseas and particularly in those cases where movement of household goods to the overseas station is restricted for military or for other reasons. For example, overseas shipments of household effects ordinarily are not to be made by military personnel until there has been a determination of what furniture is required at the overseas duty station. This prevents shipments of unnecessary items of furniture to overseas duty stations where partially furnished quarters are available for military personnel with dependents.

Although section 303 of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 provides for the temporary storage of baggage and household goods, it makes no specific provision for nontemporary storage of such goods. The section therefore has been interpreted as prohibiting direct expenditures for nontemporary storage in commercial facilities. Consequently, such storage is affected in Government depots, resulting in considerable expense because of the necessity for packing, crating, and transporting the goods to Government depots. The proposed legislation is distinctly an economy measure since, if enacted, it would make possible the utilization of commercial storage facilities, either local or closer at hand than Government depots, thus eliminating to a large degree packing and crating as well as reducing costs for the transportation haul. The proposed legislation also is in line with current policies for performance of services on a contractual basis to broaden the mobilization base and for the extension of military contracts to small businesses.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCES

Similar legislation to authorize the nontemporary storage of household goods in commercial facilities was proposed to the Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate, on June 20, 1952, as an amendment to section 632, H. R. 7391 (Public Law 488), 82d Congress, but was not enacted.

COST AND BUDGET DATA

Although it is impossible to accurately estimate the fiscal impact of this proposal, if enacted, it is known that unit expenditures for this purpose would decrease. Estimated cost per hundred pounds for packing, crating, transporting, and storing household goods during fiscal year 1955 is as follows: Government facilities, \$16.35; commercial facilities, \$13.34.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT T. STEVENS,
Secretary of the Army.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the proposal are shown as follows (proposed new matter is italicized).

CAREER COMPENSATION ACT OF 1949 (63 STAT. 813)

TITLE III—PROVISIONS RELATING TO ALLOWANCES

* * * * *

TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION ALLOWANCES

SEC. 303 (a) * * *

(b) * * *

(c) In addition to the allowances authorized above, under such conditions and limitations and for such ranks, grades, or ratings and to and from such locations as may be prescribed by the Secretaries concerned, members of the uniformed services when ordered to make a change of permanent station shall be entitled to transportation in kind for dependents or to reimbursement therefor, or to a monetary allowance in lieu of such transportation in kind at a rate to be prescribed not in excess of the rate authorized in subsection (a) of this section, and in connection with a change of station (whether temporary or permanent), to transportation (including packing, crating, drayage, temporary storage, and unpacking) or baggage and household effects, or reimbursement therefor, to and from such locations and within such weight allowances as may be prescribed by the Secretaries, without regard to the comparative costs of the various modes of transportation. *Nontemporary storage of baggage and household effects may be authorized in Government facilities, or in commercial facilities whenever such storage is considered to be more economical to the Government: Provided, however, That in no instance shall the weight stored plus the weight transported in connection with a change of station exceed the maximum weight limitation fixed by regulations promulgated by the respective Secretaries where not otherwise fixed by law: And provided further, That nontemporary storage of baggage and household effects shall not be authorized for a period longer than one year from the date members are separated from the service, except that a longer period may be authorized by regulations promulgated by the respective Secretaries where a member is confined in a hospital or in its vicinity undergoing medical treatment or date of separation.* When orders directing a change of permanent station for the member concerned have not been issued, or when such orders have been issued but are of such a nature that they cannot be used as authority for transportation of dependents and baggage and household effects, the Secretaries concerned may, nevertheless, authorize the movement of the dependents and baggage and household effects and prescribe transportation in kind, reimbursement therefor, or a monetary allowance in lieu thereof as authorized in this subsection, as the case may be, only under unusual or emergency circumstances, including but not limited to, (1) circumstances when duty is being performed by such member at places designated by the Secretary concerned as within zones from which dependents should be evacuated, (2) circumstances when orders which direct temporary duty travel of such member do not provide for return to the permanent station or do not specify or imply any limit to the period of absence from the permanent station, or (3) circumstances when such members are serving on permanent duty at stations outside the continental United States or in Alaska, or on sea duty. The Secretary concerned shall define the term "permanent station," which definition shall include but not be limited to, a shore station of the home yard or home port of the vessel to which a member of the uniformed services entitled to receive basic pay may be ordered; and a duly authorized change in home yard or home port of such vessel shall be deemed a change of permanent station. Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary concerned, transportation for dependents and baggage and household effects are authorized upon the death of a member of the uniformed services while entitled to receive basic pay pursuant to section 201 (e) of this Act.

○

Calendar No. 1093

84TH CONGRESS }
1st Session

SENATE

{ REPORT
No. 1081

AMENDING SUBSECTION 303 (C) OF THE CAREER COM- PENSATION ACT OF 1949 CONCERNING TRANSPORTA- TION AND STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS

JULY 21, 1955.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. RUSSELL, from the Committee on Armed Services, submitted the
following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 6277]

The Committee on Armed Services, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6277) to amend subsection 303 (c) of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 relating to transportation and storage of household goods of military personnel on permanent change of station, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of this legislation, in amending section 303 (c) of the Career Compensation Act of 1949, is to provide statutory authority for nontemporary storage of household effects of military personnel in Government facilities or in commercial facilities when the latter is more economical. Presently there is no statutory authority for the storage of such goods in either Government or commercial facilities even though for some years household goods have been placed in Government facilities on a space-available basis.

INSTANCES WHERE NONTEMPORARY STORAGE IS UTILIZED

The nontemporary, or permanent, storage of household effects is used primarily in instances where military members are transferred overseas and are permitted to ship none or only a portion of their household effects. To a small extent such storage is used where members are hospitalized pending retirement or discharge from military service.

2 AMEND SUBSECTION 303 (C) OF CAREER COMPENSATION ACT, 1949

USE OF COMMERCIAL FACILITIES ALREADY AUTHORIZED FOR TEMPORARY STORAGE

Under the joint travel regulations promulgated by the Secretaries of the services in the implementation of section 303 (c) of the Career Compensation Act temporary storage of household goods is authorized at Government expense in either Government or commercial facilities whenever necessary in connection with a permanent change of station or because of conditions beyond the control of the military member. Temporary storage does not normally exceed a period of 6 months.

POSSIBLE SAVINGS THROUGH USE OF COMMERCIAL FACILITIES

The Department of Defense estimates that had commercial facilities been available for nontemporary storage during fiscal year 1955, about \$9 million could have been saved within the entire Department, based upon the amount of household goods moved into storage during that fiscal year. Such savings are possible because of the fact that Government-owned facilities are widely separated and greater packing and shipping costs are involved as compared to the storage of such goods in a commercial facility near the location of the household effects. It should be noted that commercial facilities would be used only where it is more economical and to the advantage of the Government to use such space.

An example of the hauling and backhauling of household goods, when only Government storage facilities are available, is as follows:

On a transfer from Washington, D. C., to an overseas station, the nearest available Government storage depot is Richmond, Va. If space is not available at this location, however, the next such depot available is located at Memphis, Tenn. When the soldier returns to this country, he may be assigned to the Northeast which would require that the goods would be backhauled past the station (Washington, D. C.) from which the goods were originally forwarded.

LIMITATIONS IN THE BILL

The bill expressly provides that in no instances will the weight of household goods stored in connection with a permanent change of station exceed the limitations fixed by secretarial regulation, or otherwise fixed by law. Moreover, the nontemporary storage of household effects is not authorized for a period longer than 1 year after the members are separated from military service except where a member is confined in a hospital or undergoing medical treatment on the date of separation.

DEPARTMENTAL DATA

This legislation is part of the Department of Defense legislative program for 1955 as indicated by the letter printed below and hereby made a part of the report. The letter notes that the Bureau of the Budget interposes no objection to this legislation.

MAY 11, 1955.

HON. SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: There is forwarded herewith a draft of legislation to amend subsection 303 (c) of the Career Compensation Act of 1949, relating to

AMEND SUBSECTION 303 (C) OF CAREER COMPENSATION ACT, 1949 3

transportation and storage of household goods of military personnel on permanent change of station.

This proposal is a part of the Department of Defense legislative program for 1955, and the Bureau of the Budget has advised that there would be no objection to its transmittal to the Congress for consideration. The Department of the Army has been designated as the representative of the Department of Defense for this legislation. It is recommended that this proposal be enacted by the Congress.

PURPOSE OF THE LEGISLATION

This proposal would amend section 303 (c) of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 to provide that members of the uniformed services may be authorized, in connection with a change in station, nontemporary storage of baggage and household effects in Government facilities, or in commercial facilities whenever such storage is considered to be more economical to the Government. However, the proposal does impose two limitations; namely, that the weight stored plus the weight transported in connection with the change of station may not exceed the maximum weight limitation fixed by regulations, and also that such storage shall not be authorized for a period longer than 1 year following separation from the service, except that the respective Secretaries may authorize continuation in cases where a member is confined to a hospital or undergoing medical treatment on the date of separation.

Principally, nontemporary storage of baggage and household goods is necessary to store such goods of military personnel who are moved overseas and particularly in those cases where movement of household goods to the overseas station is restricted for military or for other reasons. For example, overseas shipments of household effects ordinarily are not to be made by military personnel until there has been a determination of what furniture is required at the overseas duty station. This prevents shipments of unnecessary items of furniture to overseas duty stations where partially furnished quarters are available for military personnel with dependents.

Although section 303 of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 provides for the temporary storage of baggage and household goods, it makes no specific provision for nontemporary storage of such goods. The section therefore has been interpreted as prohibiting direct expenditures for nontemporary storage in commercial facilities. Consequently, such storage is effected in Government depots, resulting in considerable expense because of the necessity for packing, crating, and transporting the goods to Government depots. The proposed legislation is distinctly an economy measure since, if enacted, it would make possible the utilization of commercial storage facilities, either local or closer at hand than Government depots, thus eliminating to a large degree packing and crating as well as reducing costs for the transportation haul. The proposed legislation also is in line with current policies for performance of services on a contractual basis to broaden the mobilization base and for the extension of military contracts to small businesses.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCES

Similar legislation to authorize the nontemporary storage of household goods in commercial facilities was proposed to the Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate, on June 20, 1952, as an amendment to section 632, H. R. 7391 (Public Law 488), 82d Congress, but was not enacted.

COST AND BUDGET DATA

Although it is impossible to accurately estimate the fiscal impact of this proposal, if enacted, it is known that unit expenditures for this purpose would decrease. Estimated cost per hundred pounds for packing, crating, transporting, and storing household goods during fiscal year 1955 is as follows: Government facilities, \$16.35; commercial facilities, \$13.34.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT T. STEVENS,
Secretary of the Army.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection 4 of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the proposal are shown as follows (proposed new matter is italicized):

4 AMEND SUBSECTION 303 (C) OF CAREER COMPENSATION ACT, 1949

CAREER COMPENSATION ACT OF 1949 (63 STAT. 813)

TITLE III—PROVISIONS RELATING TO ALLOWANCES

* * * * *

TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION ALLOWANCES

SEC. 303. (a) * * *

(b) * * *

(c) In addition to the allowances authorized above, under such conditions and limitations and for such ranks, grades, or ratings and to and from such locations as may be prescribed by the Secretaries concerned, members of the uniformed services when ordered to make a change of permanent station shall be entitled to transportation in kind for dependents or to reimbursement therefor, or to a monetary allowance in lieu of such transportation in kind at a rate to be prescribed not in excess of the rate authorized in subsection (a) of this section, and in connection with a change of station (whether temporary or permanent), to transportation (including packing, crating, drayage, temporary storage, and unpacking) or baggage and household effects, or reimbursement therefor, to and from such locations and within such weight allowances as may be prescribed by the Secretaries, without regard to the comparative costs of the various modes of transportation. *Nontemporary storage of baggage and household effects may be authorized in Government facilities, or in commercial facilities whenever such storage is considered to be more economical to the Government: Provided, however, That in no instance shall the weight stored plus the weight transported in connection with a change of station exceed the maximum weight limitation fixed by regulations promulgated by the respective Secretaries where not otherwise fixed by law: And provided further, That nontemporary storage of baggage and household effects shall not be authorized for a period longer than one year from the date members are separated from the service, except that a longer period may be authorized by regulations promulgated by the respective Secretaries where a member is confined in a hospital or in its vicinity undergoing medical treatment on date of separation.* When orders directing a change of permanent station for the member concerned have not been issued, or when such orders have been issued but are of such a nature that they cannot be used as authority for transportation of dependents and baggage and household effects, the Secretaries concerned may, nevertheless, authorize the movement of the dependents and baggage and household effects and prescribe transportation in kind, reimbursement therefor, or a monetary allowance in lieu thereof as authorized in this subsection, as the case may be, only under unusual or emergency circumstances, including but not limited to, (1) circumstances when duty is being performed by such member at places designated by the Secretary concerned as within zones from which dependents should be evacuated, (2) circumstances when orders which direct temporary duty travel of such member do not provide for return to the permanent station or do not specify or imply any limit to the period of absence from the permanent station, or (3) circumstances when such members are serving on permanent duty at stations outside the continental United States or in Alaska, or on sea duty. The Secretary concerned shall define the term "permanent station," which definition shall include but not be limited to, a shore station of the home yard or home port of the vessel to which a member of the uniformed services entitled to receive basic pay may be ordered; and a duly authorized change in home yard or home port of such vessel shall be deemed a change of permanent station. Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary concerned, transportation for dependents and baggage and household effects are authorized upon the death of a member of the uniformed services while entitled to receive basic pay pursuant to section 201 (e) of this Act.



84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6277

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 16, 1955

Mr. VINSON introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services

A BILL

To amend subsection 303 (c) of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 relating to transportation and storage of household goods of military personnel on permanent change of station.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 303 (c) of the Career Compensation Act of
4 1949 (63 Stat. 802) is amended by inserting the following
5 at the end of the first sentence thereof: "Nontemporary
6 storage of baggage and household effects may be author-
7 ized in Government facilities, or in commercial facilities
8 whenever such storage is considered to be more economical
9 to the Government: *Provided, however,* That in no instance
10 shall the weight stored plus the weight transported in con-

1 nection with a change of station exceed the maximum weight
2 limitation fixed by regulations promulgated by the respec-
3 tive Secretaries where not otherwise fixed by law: *And*
4 *provided further*, That nontemporary storage of baggage and
5 household effects shall not be authorized for a period longer
6 than one year from the date members are separated from
7 the service, except that a longer period may be authorized
8 by regulations promulgated by the respective Secretaries
9 where a member is confined in a hospital or in its vicinity
10 undergoing medical treatment on date of separation."

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6277

A BILL

To amend subsection 303 (c) of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 relating to transportation and storage of household goods of military personnel on permanent change of station.

By Mr. VINSON

MAY 16, 1955:

Referred to the Committee on Armed Services

Public Law 245 - 84th Congress
Chapter 571 - 1st Session
H. R. 6277

AN ACT

All 69 Stat. 532.

To amend subsection 303 (c) of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 relating to transportation and storage of household goods of military personnel on permanent change of station.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 303 (c) of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 802) is amended by inserting the following at the end of the first sentence thereof: "Nontemporary storage of baggage and household effects may be authorized in Government facilities, or in commercial facilities whenever such storage is considered to be more economical to the Government: *Provided, however,* That in no instance shall the weight stored plus the weight transported in connection with a change of station exceed the maximum weight limitation fixed by regulations promulgated by the respective Secretaries where not otherwise fixed by law: *And provided further,* That nontemporary storage of baggage and household effects shall not be authorized for a period longer than one year from the date members are separated from the service, except that a longer period may be authorized by regulations promulgated by the respective Secretaries where a member is confined in a hospital or in its vicinity undergoing medical treatment on date of separation."

Armed Forces.
Storage of household effects.
37 USC 253.

Approved August 5, 1955.

Calendar No. 1093

84TH CONGRESS }
1st Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT
No. 1081

AMENDING SUBSECTION 303 (C) OF THE CAREER COMPENSATION ACT OF 1949 CONCERNING TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS

JULY 21, 1955. ---Ordered to be printed---

Mr. RUSSELL, from the Committee on Armed Services, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6277]

The Committee on Armed Services, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6277) to amend subsection 303 (c) of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 relating to transportation and storage of household goods of military personnel on permanent change of station, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of this legislation, in amending section 303 (c) of the Career Compensation Act of 1949, is to provide statutory authority for nontemporary storage of household effects of military personnel in Government facilities or in commercial facilities when the latter is more economical. Presently there is no statutory authority for the storage of such goods in either Government or commercial facilities even though for some years household goods have been placed in Government facilities on a space-available basis.

INSTANCES WHERE NONTEMPORARY STORAGE IS UTILIZED

The nontemporary, or permanent, storage of household effects is used primarily in instances where military members are transferred overseas and are permitted to ship none or only a portion of their household effects. To a small extent such storage is used where members are hospitalized pending retirement or discharge from military service.

55006

2 AMEND SUBSECTION 303 (C) OF CAREER COMPENSATION ACT, 1949

USE OF COMMERCIAL FACILITIES ALREADY AUTHORIZED FOR TEMPORARY STORAGE

Under the joint travel regulations promulgated by the Secretaries of the services in the implementation of section 303 (c) of the Career Compensation Act temporary storage of household goods is authorized at Government expense in either Government or commercial facilities whenever necessary in connection with a permanent change of station or because of conditions beyond the control of the military member. Temporary storage does not normally exceed a period of 6 months.

POSSIBLE SAVINGS THROUGH USE OF COMMERCIAL FACILITIES

The Department of Defense estimates that had commercial facilities been available for nontemporary storage during fiscal year 1955, about \$9 million could have been saved within the entire Department, based upon the amount of household goods moved into storage during that fiscal year. Such savings are possible because of the fact that Government-owned facilities are widely separated and greater packing and shipping costs are involved as compared to the storage of such goods in a commercial facility near the location of the household effects. It should be noted that commercial facilities would be used only where it is more economical and to the advantage of the Government to use such space.

An example of the hauling and backhauling of household goods, when only Government storage facilities are available, is as follows:

On a transfer from Washington, D. C., to an overseas station, the nearest available Government storage depot is Richmond, Va. If space is not available at this location, however, the next such depot available is located at Memphis, Tenn. When the soldier returns to this country, he may be assigned to the Northeast which would require that the goods would be backhauled past the station (Washington, D. C.) from which the goods were originally forwarded.

LIMITATIONS IN THE BILL

The bill expressly provides that in no instances will the weight of household goods stored in connection with a permanent change of station exceed the limitations fixed by secretarial regulation, or otherwise fixed by law. Moreover, the nontemporary storage of household effects is not authorized for a period longer than 1 year after the members are separated from military service except where a member is confined in a hospital or undergoing medical treatment on the date of separation.

DEPARTMENTAL DATA

This legislation is part of the Department of Defense legislative program for 1955 as indicated by the letter printed below and hereby made a part of the report. The letter notes that the Bureau of the Budget interposes no objection to this legislation.

MAY 11, 1955.

HON. SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: There is forwarded herewith a draft of legislation to amend subsection 303 (c) of the Career Compensation Act of 1949, relating to

AMEND SUBSECTION 303 (C) OF CAREER COMPENSATION ACT, 1949 3

transportation and storage of household goods of military personnel on permanent change of station.

This proposal is a part of the Department of Defense legislative program for 1955, and the Bureau of the Budget has advised that there would be no objection to its transmittal to the Congress for consideration. The Department of the Army has been designated as the representative of the Department of Defense for this legislation. It is recommended that this proposal be enacted by the Congress.

PURPOSE OF THE LEGISLATION

This proposal would amend section 303 (c) of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 to provide that members of the uniformed services may be authorized, in connection with a change in station, nontemporary storage of baggage and household effects in Government facilities, or in commercial facilities whenever such storage is considered to be more economical to the Government. However, the proposal does impose two limitations; namely, that the weight stored plus the weight transported in connection with the change of station may not exceed the maximum weight limitation fixed by regulations, and also that such storage shall not be authorized for a period longer than 1 year following separation from the service, except that the respective Secretaries may authorize continuation in cases where a member is confined to a hospital or undergoing medical treatment on the date of separation.

Principally, nontemporary storage of baggage and household goods is necessary to store such goods of military personnel who are moved overseas and particularly in those cases where movement of household goods to the overseas station is restricted for military or for other reasons. For example, overseas shipments of household effects ordinarily are not to be made by military personnel until there has been a determination of what furniture is required at the overseas duty station. This prevents shipments of unnecessary items of furniture to overseas duty stations where partially furnished quarters are available for military personnel with dependents.

Although section 303 of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 provides for the temporary storage of baggage and household goods, it makes no specific provision for nontemporary storage of such goods. The section therefore has been interpreted as prohibiting direct expenditures for nontemporary storage in commercial facilities. Consequently, such storage is effected in Government depots, resulting in considerable expense because of the necessity for packing, crating, and transporting the goods to Government depots. The proposed legislation is distinctly an economy measure since, if enacted, it would make possible the utilization of commercial storage facilities, either local or closer at hand than Government depots, thus eliminating to a large degree packing and crating as well as reducing costs for the transportation haul. The proposed legislation also is in line with current policies for performance of services on a contractual basis to broaden the mobilization base and for the extension of military contracts to small businesses.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCES

Similar legislation to authorize the nontemporary storage of household goods in commercial facilities was proposed to the Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate, on June 20, 1952, as an amendment to section 632, H. R. 7391 (Public Law 488), 82d Congress, but was not enacted.

COST AND BUDGET DATA

Although it is impossible to accurately estimate the fiscal impact of this proposal, if enacted, it is known that unit expenditures for this purpose would decrease. Estimated cost per hundred pounds for packing, crating, transporting, and storing household goods during fiscal year 1955 is as follows: Government facilities, \$16.35; commercial facilities, \$13.34.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT T. STEVENS,
Secretary of the Army.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection 4 of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the proposal are shown as follows (proposed new matter is italicized):

4 AMEND SUBSECTION 303 (C) OF CAREER COMPENSATION ACT, 1949 -

CAREER COMPENSATION ACT OF 1949 (63 STAT. 813)

TITLE III PROVISIONS RELATING TO ALLOWANCES

* * * * *

TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION ALLOWANCES

SEC. 303. (a) * * *

(b) * * *

(c) In addition to the allowances authorized above, under such conditions and limitations and for such ranks, grades, or ratings and to and from such locations as may be prescribed by the Secretaries concerned, members of the uniformed services when ordered to make a change of permanent station shall be entitled to transportation in kind for dependents or to reimbursement therefor, or to a monetary allowance in lieu of such transportation in kind at a rate to be prescribed not in excess of the rate authorized in subsection (a) of this section, and in connection with a change of station (whether temporary or permanent), to transportation (including packing, crating, drayage, temporary storage, and unpacking) or baggage and household effects, or reimbursement therefor, to and from such locations and within such weight allowances as may be prescribed by the Secretaries, without regard to the comparative costs of the various modes of transportation. *Nontemporary storage of baggage and household effects may be authorized in Government facilities, or in commercial facilities whenever such storage is considered to be more economical to the Government: Provided, however, That in no instance shall the weight stored plus the weight transported in connection with a change of station exceed the maximum weight limitation fixed by regulations promulgated by the respective Secretaries where not otherwise fixed by law: And provided further, That nontemporary storage of baggage and household effects shall not be authorized for a period longer than one year from the date members are separated from the service, except that a longer period may be authorized by regulations promulgated by the respective Secretaries where a member is confined in a hospital or in its vicinity undergoing medical treatment on date of separation.* When orders directing a change of permanent station for the member concerned have not been issued, or when such orders have been issued but are of such a nature that they cannot be used as authority for transportation of dependents and baggage and household effects, the Secretaries concerned may, nevertheless, authorize the movement of the dependents and baggage and household effects and prescribe transportation in kind, reimbursement therefor, or a monetary allowance in lieu thereof as authorized in this subsection, as the case may be, only under unusual or emergency circumstances, including but not limited to, (1) circumstances when duty is being performed by such member at places designated by the Secretary concerned as within zones from which dependents should be evacuated, (2) circumstances when orders which direct temporary duty travel of such member do not provide for return to the permanent station or do not specify or imply any limit to the period of absence from the permanent station, or (3) circumstances when such members are serving on permanent duty at stations outside the continental United States or in Alaska, or on sea duty. The Secretary concerned shall define the term "permanent station," which definition shall include but not be limited to, a shore station of the home yard or home port of the vessel to which a member of the uniformed services entitled to receive basic pay may be ordered; and a duly authorized change in home yard or home port of such vessel shall be deemed a change of permanent station. Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary concerned, transportation for dependents and baggage and household effects are authorized upon the death of a member of the uniformed services while entitled to receive basic pay pursuant to section 201 (e) of this Act.

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84TH CONGRESS 1st Session	} HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	{ REPORT No. 966
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AMENDING SUBSECTION 303 (c) OF THE CAREER COMPENSATION ACT OF 1949 CONCERNING TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS

JUNE 28, 1955.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. KILDAY, from the Committee on Armed Services, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6277]

The Committee on Armed Services, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6277) to amend subsection 303 (c) of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 relating to transportation and storage of household goods of military personnel on permanent change of station, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

The proposed legislation amends section 303 (c) of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 to permit upon permanent change of station, the nontemporary storage of baggage and household effects in Government facilities, or in commercial facilities when commercial storage is considered to be more economical to the Government. Under the Joint Travel Regulations, promulgated by the Secretaries of the three military services in implementation of section 303 (c) of the Career Compensation Act, temporary storage of household goods may be authorized at Government expense in either Government or commercial facilities whenever necessary in connection with a permanent change of station, because of conditions beyond the control of the member. Temporary storage does not normally exceed a period of 6 months. Nontemporary storage, which is limited to Government facilities, is authorized by the military departments on a space-available basis.

Enactment of proposed legislation would be economically advantageous to the Government. When an individual is transferred to an overseas station there may arise the requirement that his furniture be placed in storage. If he is transferred from a point remote from the location of a Government storage facility it would normally be more

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economical to pay commercial storage charges than to pay the transportation costs on the household goods to such remote Government storage facility. In frequent cases the Government storage point is located in a direction opposite from the new duty station upon return from overseas. For example: On a transfer from Washington, D. C., to an overseas station the nearest available Government storage depot is normally Richmond, Va. However, when space in that depot is not available for household goods, Memphis, Tenn., may be the nearest point. Upon return to the United States, the owner might be assigned to New York, Boston, Mass., or to some other northeastern point. Consequently, the household goods would be backhauled toward or past the station from which originally forwarded. If, in such a case, commercial nontemporary storage is authorized, transportation costs other than from the old duty station to the assigned station upon return to the United States would be avoided. In other cases, it is to the Government's advantage to use Government storage facilities. Government nontemporary storage of household goods requires complete packing and crating in order to withstand transportation to the Government storage depot and to facilitate proper storage and full use of cubic storage space at the storing depot. The minimum packing and crating required for local or nearby commercial storage will save packing, crating, and transportation costs. The transportation officer, after evaluating all factors, including the cost of packing and crating involved when storage is in Government facilities, would use whichever facility (Government or commercial) is considered most economical and advantageous to the Government.

Frequently weight allowances to overseas areas are restricted. For example, during the Korean emergency the weight allowance to Japan was limited to 2,000 pounds, or 25 percent of a member's weight allowance, whichever is greater. At that period a second lieutenant whose weight allowance was 6,000 pounds could ship only 2,000 pounds to Japan and was required to store the remaining pounds in the United States. By separating storage entitlements from transportation rights, and authorizing such storage in commercial facilities, the 4,000 pounds could have been stored in a warehouse at point of origin. This would have eliminated packing, crating, and transporting the 4,000 pounds to a Government facility whenever such action would have resulted in a savings to the Government. Shipment to Japan of the full weight allowances authorized by the joint travel regulations is now permitted but similar restrictions are imposed in other areas from time to time.

While it is difficult to forecast with accuracy the savings that would result from enactment of this proposal, it is known that unit expenditures would decrease. The cost per hundred pounds for packing, crating, transportation, and storing household goods during fiscal year 1955 is estimated as follows: Government facilities, \$16.35; commercial facilities, \$13.34.

It is estimated that the savings for the Armed Forces could have amounted to approximately \$10 million had the authority been in effect during fiscal 1955.

The Department of Defense recommends enactment of the proposed legislation and the Bureau of the Budget interposes no objection, as indicated by the following attached letter.

AMEND CAREER COMPENSATION ACT OF 1949

3

MAY 11, 1955.

HON. SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: There is forwarded herewith a draft of legislation to amend subsection 303 (c) of the Career Compensation Act of 1949, relating to transportation and storage of household goods of military personnel on permanent change of station.

This proposal is a part of the Department of Defense legislative program for 1955, and the Bureau of the Budget has advised that there would be no objection to its transmittal to the Congress for consideration. The Department of the Army has been designated as the representative of the Department of Defense for this legislation. It is recommended that this proposal be enacted by the Congress.

PURPOSE OF THE LEGISLATION

This proposal would amend section 303 (c) of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 to provide that members of the uniformed services may be authorized, in connection with a change in station, nontemporary storage of baggage and household effects in Government facilities, or in commercial facilities whenever such storage is considered to be more economical to the Government. However, the proposal does impose two limitations; namely, that the weight stored plus the weight transported in connection with the change of station may not exceed the maximum weight limitation fixed by regulations, and also that such storage shall not be authorized for a period longer than 1 year following separation from the service, except that the respective Secretaries may authorize continuation in cases where a member is confined to a hospital or undergoing medical treatment on the date of separation.

Principally, nontemporary storage of baggage and household goods is necessary to store such goods of military personnel who are moved overseas and particularly in those cases where movement of household goods to the overseas station is restricted for military or for other reasons. For example, overseas shipments of household effects ordinarily are not to be made by military personnel until there has been a determination of what furniture is required at the overseas duty station. This prevents shipments of unnecessary items of furniture to overseas duty stations where partially furnished quarters are available for military personnel with dependents.

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LEGISLATIVE REFERENCES

Similar legislation to authorize the nontemporary storage of household goods in commercial facilities was proposed to the Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate, on June 20, 1952, as an amendment to section 632, H. R. 7391 (Public Law 488), 82d Congress, but was not enacted.

COST AND BUDGET DATA

Although it is impossible to accurately estimate the fiscal impact of this proposal, if enacted, it is known that unit expenditures for this purpose would decrease. Estimated cost per hundred pounds for packing, crating, transporting, and storing household goods during fiscal year 1955 is as follows: Government facilities, \$16.35; commercial facilities, \$13.34.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT T. STEVENS,
Secretary of the Army.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the proposal are shown as follows (proposed new matter is italicized).

CAREER COMPENSATION ACT OF 1949 (63 STAT. 813)

TITLE III--PROVISIONS RELATING TO ALLOWANCES

* * * * *

TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION ALLOWANCES

SEC. 303 (a) * * *

(b) * * *

(c) In addition to the allowances authorized above, under such conditions and limitations and for such ranks, grades, or ratings and to and from such locations as may be prescribed by the Secretaries concerned, members of the uniformed services when ordered to make a change of permanent station shall be entitled to transportation in kind for dependents or to reimbursement therefor, or to a monetary allowance in lieu of such transportation in kind at a rate to be prescribed not in excess of the rate authorized in subsection (a) of this section, and in connection with a change of station (whether temporary or permanent), to transportation (including packing, crating, drayage, temporary storage, and unpacking) or baggage and household effects, or reimbursement therefor, to and from such locations and within such weight allowances as may be prescribed by the Secretaries, without regard to the comparative costs of the various modes of transportation. *Nontemporary storage of baggage and household effects may be authorized in Government facilities, or in commercial facilities whenever such storage is considered to be more economical to the Government: Provided, however, That in no instance shall the weight stored plus the weight transported in connection with a change of station exceed the maximum weight limitation fixed by regulations promulgated by the respective Secretaries where not otherwise fixed by law: And provided further, That nontemporary storage of baggage and household effects shall not be authorized for a period longer than one year from the date members are separated from the service, except that a longer period may be authorized by regulations promulgated by the respective Secretaries where a member is confined in a hospital or in its vicinity undergoing medical treatment on date of separation.* When orders directing a change of permanent station for the member concerned have not been issued, or when such orders have been issued but are of such a nature that they cannot be used as authority for transportation of dependents and baggage and household effects, the Secretaries concerned may, nevertheless, authorize the movement of the dependents and baggage and household effects and prescribe transportation in kind, reimbursement therefor, or a monetary allowance in lieu thereof as authorized in this subsection, as the case may be, only under unusual or emergency circumstances, including but not limited to, (1) circumstances when duty is being performed by such member at places designated by the Secretary concerned as within zones from which dependents should be evacuated, (2) circumstances when orders which direct temporary duty travel of such member do not provide for return to the permanent station or do not specify or imply any limit to the period of absence from the permanent station, or (3) circumstances when such members are serving on permanent duty at stations outside the continental United States or in Alaska, or on sea duty. The Secretary concerned shall define the term "permanent station," which definition shall include but not be limited to, a shore station of the home yard or home port of the vessel to which a member of the uniformed services entitled to receive basic pay may be ordered; and a duly authorized change in home yard or home port of such vessel shall be deemed a change of permanent station. Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary concerned, transportation for dependents and baggage and household effects are authorized upon the death of a member of the uniformed services while entitled to receive basic pay pursuant to section 201 (e) of this Act.

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